to export markets not only on the North American Continent but overseas. Despite the great industrial progress made by other provinces, Ontario in 1952 produced over 49 p.c. of the nation's manufactured goods. Many new industrial areas are being created as new industries and branches of established industries are increasingly being located in the smaller centres.

A great increase in steel ingot capacity is being made possible by developments at Steep Rock Iron Mines. At Sarnia, huge investments have gone into the construction of plant for a whole group of new products based on Alberta oil flowing through the Edmonton-Sarnia pipeline. Significant developments are also taking place in synthetic rubber and industrial and consumer chemicals. Ontario has continued to gain in such traditional lines as motor-vehicles, industrial and farm machinery, household equipment, business and office machinery and electrical apparatus and supplies. Numerous plants making aircraft components and building materials have been established in the Toronto area, and plants for the manufacture of chemical products have been built in the Sarnia area and along the lower St. Lawrence River between Cornwall and Kingston.

Ontario has the greatest diversification of manufacturing production of any province. Certain industries, such as the manufacture of motor-vehicles and parts, heavy electrical machinery, agricultural implements, machine tools, starch and glucose, bicycles and the processing of raw tobacco are carried on practically in this province alone. Ontario predominated in the production of many of the forty leading industries in Canada, as shown by the following percentages for 1952: motor-vehicles, 97·9 p.c., motor-vehicle parts, 96·2 p.c.; heavy electrical machinery, 94·5 p.c.; agricultural implements, 93·7 p.c.; rubber goods, 81·5 p.c.; primary iron and steel, 76·8 p.c.; iron castings, 71·3 p.c.; fruit and vegetable preparations, 65·9 p.c.; miscellaneous paper products, 62·3 p.c.; sheet metal products, 59·7 p.c., printing and bookbinding, 58·8 p.c.; brass and copper products, 55·9 p.c.; paper boxes and bags, 54·3 p.c.; industrial machinery, 54·0 p.c.; aircraft and parts, 52·3 p.c.; furniture, 50·1 p.c. and miscellaneous electrical apparatus, 49·8 p.c. Ontario also dominated many of the smaller industries.

5.—Statistics of the Leading Industries of the Province of Ontario, 1951 and 1952

	Industry	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Net Value of Products	Gross Value of Products[1]
		1951					
		No.	No.	$	$	$	$
1	Motor-vehicles	12	29,413	98,585,038	459,738,923	266,350,895	728,613,205
2	Pulp and paper	44	18,348	69,105,025	152,196,242	213,865,701	387,041,628
3	Primary iron and steel	24	22,670	77,427,879	178,221,367	157,409,525	359,409,798
4	Slaughtering and meat packing	61	8,073	24,185,518	304,088,225	49,834,086	355,623,746
5	Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining	7	9,539	31,492,681	176,377,172	161,481,600	353,410,730
6	Rubber goods, including footwear	37	15,825	46,832,708	121,981,566	132,244,763	256,983,995
7	Motor-vehicle parts	94	20,205	62,843,598	139,051,729	112,999,468	255,216,657
8	Machinery, heavy electrical	34	23,956	71,997,614	92,011,401	117,976,614	211,736,424
9	Agricultural implements	35	16,022	49,236,463	91,687,665	67,311,193	160,823,631
10	Petroleum products	14	4,907	17,458,996	104,000,618	41,344,080	153,525,619
11	Fruit and vegetable preparations	214	10,269	20,083,968	75,844,483	58,898,828	136,547,271
12	Butter and cheese	594	7,831	18,685,229	98,878,612	31,446,115	132,907,333
13	Flour mills	61	2,196	6,411,121	114,093,464	15,822,050	130,611,044
14	Sheet metal products	145	10,258	29,654,673	64,832,990	51,724,192	117,957,515
15	Castings, iron	95	11,124	34,860,924	51,607,751	60,404,546	114,424,622
16	Miscellaneous electrical apparatus and supplies, *n.e.s*	91	9,023	25,499,009	53,369,737	55,218,032	109,620,569
17	Machinery, industrial	171	11,438	35,073,653	38,413,386	68,771,058	108,256,267

For footnote, *see* end of table, p. 704.